

NO NEW LINES  
WERE OPENED.

Brooklyn Trolley Strike is Raging in All Its Fury.

## NIGHT IS MADE HIDEOUS.

MOBS OF STRIKERS INSULT THE MILITIAMEN.

Wires Cut and Trolleys, Cars Stopped and Several Policemen Badly Injured by Flying Missiles—Military Forces at Present Withdrawing from the City—Statement to the Associated Press.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 20.—There has been no change in the condition of affairs in the Brooklyn trolley strike today.

No new lines have been opened, as President Lewis promised they would. Superintendent Campbell said early this morning he had received no official notice from the railroad companies that they were about to open new lines, consequently

The same lines are in operation to-day as were running yesterday. On Bergen street, where, yesterday, there was a great deal of disturbance, nine cars were running this morning, and both along the line and at the stations of the company at Summer avenue and Bergen street everything was quiet. At the station on the line of the Thirteenth regiment were guarding the property of the company.

From midnight last night there were the usual number of minor disturbances likely to occur at such a time. At 5 a. m. the wire on the uptown track at Sackman street, on the Fulton avenue line, which was in a very dangerous condition to passers-by. These breaks were promptly repaired by the trolley company's repair wagon. On upper Broadway, the wires of the Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban railroad were also cut.

Made Night HIDEOUS.

About 3 o'clock this morning a mob of strikers marched down Ninth avenue to Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street. They numbered 300 and were supplied with drums, with which they made the night hideous in that immediate neighborhood. They filed by the militiamen and jeered at them, but as the soldiers paid no attention to the abuse the strikers soon grew tired and dispersed.

An effort was made by the strikers this morning to cover the men who were at work on the Second avenue line, which starts from the Thirtieth street, South Brooklyn, into joining the main line at the Kingsboro. Some excitement was caused in the neighborhood by the violence displayed by the strikers. Although a number of cars of this company were evidently considered to great a risk to ride in them by the public. In consequence of the orders of the police, the liquor saloons throughout the city were closed at midnight, and in the neighborhoods where the strikers were congregated they were kept closed.

Mr. Holcomb, of District Assembly No. 7, as far as he knew, were not in favor of a sympathetic strike of all the labor organizations. This morning additional troops were to be called out. Mayor Scherren was asked if this rumor had any foundation in fact. He replied he had no knowledge of asking the governor for more troops.

Forcing Back the Soldiers.

There was a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood of the Halsey street station of the Putnam avenue line at noon, when a large crowd of strikers began to force back the soldiers defending the station. The strikers were kept back at the point of the bayonet and resisted from their hostile demonstration.

Malcolm Wood, the militiaman whose skull was fractured last night by a brick thrown by strikers from a car on the Putnam avenue line of the Union Elevated road, was taken from St. Mary's hospital to his home today. He rested quietly during the night and was visited by his parents. It is believed he will recover.

The strikers continue to tear down and cut the electric wires, but as the cars were not running on the Fulton street line today, no great inconvenience was caused.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock, a Vanderbilt avenue car became derailed at Vanderbilt avenue and Bergen street. Large crowds of disorderly characters were attracted to the scene, but the police were numerous enough to drive them away, but before the windows were smashed by stones.

At 10:20 this evening, car No. 161, of the Bergen street line, became stalled, on account of some defective mechanism, in front of the empty lots between Classon and Grand avenue. This caused the stoppage of three other cars, at the back of the lots is a bluff. The crowd gathered there and threw stones at the cars, demolishing every pane of glass. The police charged, but the men made a determined stand, being led by a man named Gallagher. He was placed under arrest by Officer Starnes, of the Twenty-second precinct. The strikers attempted a rescue, but Policemen Cowan and Conner went to Gallagher's assistance and marched him off to the Twenty-second precinct police station. Several of the policemen were cut by flying stones and pieces of brick, but no one was seriously injured. The night patrol is now patrolled by a strong force of police. In this instance, also, cooking tents and camp fires were set up, and were buried at the police from the windows of houses in the neighborhood, and boiling water was thrown from the upper floors. The police are investigating the matter.

Military Insufficient.

Major Cochran, of the Thirteenth regiment, said to a reporter of the Associated Press this afternoon that the military forces in the city are not sufficient to cope with the rioters.

The separate company of Flushing, L. I., arrived in Brooklyn early this morning. It has not yet been assigned to duty.

The presence of the military caused an enormous crowd to gather around the Dutch street car house of the Court street line today. The strikers were orderly enough until a green motorcar became mixed up in a switch at Hamilton avenue and Court street. He could not extricate his car and the crowd gathered around him and gaped him. Another car ap-

proaching the city had run through the crowd and hurt two men and a woman, who were taken away by strikers and their names could not be obtained.

This made the crowd so angry that they began to throw stones at the car, and smashed every window in it. The police charged, but were powerless to move the men and one of the blue-coats was hit on the head with a stone, inflicting a small scalp wound.

The Line Blocked.

The line was blocked for half an hour. Great excitement ensued, and missiles were thrown at the motormen and police from the windows of the houses on Court street. The police reserves were called out and the crowd was dispersed in every direction. Court street was patrolled throughout the entire length by the police.

The Mayor's Statement.

The mayor, through his secretary, made this statement to the Associated Press:

"An effort was made to ascertain if an adjustment could be effected in the interest of public convenience and safety by which all the surface cars of the city could be restored to immediate use. To this end the mayor and the industrial committee, Messrs. Giblin, Best and Connolly, representing the former employees of the railroads, and later with the representatives of the various companies, including Presidents Lewis, Norton and Wicker. The effort was without result. Corporation Counsel McDonald and Public Works Commissioner White were at the conference.

Strike Leader Connolly said later that the fault lies with the companies. The men only stood out for the taking back of all the old cars.

At the Alabama station of the Fulton street line of the Brooklyn Railroad company, the scene of the furthest conflict last night between the strikers and their friends today. The military kept them well back from the railroad tracks, which were obstructed from time to time with ash barrels and old iron stoves.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon, two cars were started from the depot and got as far as Summer street, where they were stopped by a pile of building material placed upon the track for a distance of fifty feet. At 5 p. m. there was great excitement on Broadway between Moore and Flushing. A Summer avenue car was attacked by a mob and Captain French, of the nineteenth precinct, was struck in the face with a brick thrown by someone in the crowd. The police are of the opinion the brick was not intended for Captain French.

The reserves of the sixteenth and nineteenth precincts and the mounted squad were called out for service on Broadway. There was a great crowd of people numbering from 10,000 to 15,000, extending a distance of two miles of Broadway. Sergeant O'Connor and Wolman were in charge of the police. The police say the missile which struck Captain French was not thrown by the strikers, but by one of their sympathizers. It is learned that at the conference at Mayor Scherren's that President Lewis was willing to submit to a referendum, which had been suggested, but that President Norton would not do so, and consequently the arrangement fell through. The motorcar, a car of the Tompkins avenue line, which passed Delkay avenue going toward the Fulton street station, had a placard on its front reading: "K. of L. Another man on the front platform has been expelled from the ranks of the order." A crowd of men ran along the street cheering the car, and the incident was explained by the fact that "K. of L." men had volunteered to go to Flushing avenue and take back to the station a car which had been overturned by the strikers.

The following was issued this morning:

Members Twenty-third regiment. Attention—Please hold yourselves in readiness for a sudden call which the present emergency may require. Notice will be given through the press if possible, but prompt inquiry at the armory is recommended.

"ALFRED C. BARNES,"  
"President Council of Veterans."

Additional troops have been asked for and have been ordered out to quell the strike disturbances. The first brigade of National Guards, including all the troops, infantry, artillery and signal corps received orders from Adjutant General McKim to be ready for service tomorrow under Brigadier-General Fitzgerald. The efforts of the mayor to bring about a settlement of the strike by force is not a new thing when or how the differences between the railroad officials and the strikers will be adjusted.

The first brigade of the National Guard in New York had been called out this evening caused a great deal of excitement and anxiety throughout the city.

The trouble between the military and strikers which occurred last evening was looked on as the beginning of a series of such outbreaks and the calling out of additional troops showed at once in how serious a light the authorities viewed the situation.

The cars were run by green hands on the same lines as yesterday, but they were poorly patronized by the public. Scrimmages innumerable took place on all the lines entered in the strike, but nothing of serious nature happened. The men are being advised on all sides not to resort to violence as in many of the churches the clergymen appealed to them to be quiet and law-abiding.

Martin J. Connolly, one of the executive body who has conducted the strike, when questioned as to what action the Central Labor Union might take in reference to the movement, replied:

"That body sent a committee here today and tendered us their full moral and financial support."

The police captain held another conference this evening. They discussed the situation and made arrangements for placing the police force on the different lines tomorrow.

Address to the Citizens.

The executive committee of the strikers, after a lengthy meeting in Alhambra, gave out the following statement tonight:

"Citizens: Seven days since the employees of the Brooklyn Trolley lines were driven from their posts by soulless corporations, because they were human beings and unable to work another year under the terrible strain on them, being compelled to run trolley cars through crowded streets at a high rate of speed for fourteen hours as a day's work, as we contracted for only ten hours."

With accounts of violence, and have failed to state that the accidents committed were at the instigation of the companies' agents, to this seek to discredit our cause."

A Serious Clash.

A serious clash occurred at 10 o'clock tonight between the soldiers and strikers at the car stables of the Atlantic avenue, at Twenty-fourth street and Fifth avenue. Some strikers, representing themselves as newspaper men, passed the picket line and were looking up non-union men at the stables, when it was discovered they were frauds. They were escorted back into the crowd. This led to a clash and the strikers charged the soldiers on guard.

One of the strikers fired a shot into the ranks of the soldiers, who returned the attack with the wildest and most absurd rumors are about. In Japan, on the contrary, everything is published and some things which do not occur in their numerous newspapers, and the cities and towns are thronged with soldiers over the Chinese. In consequence, partly of this, the most intense enthusiasm for the war prevails, even the boys and girls in their schools reciting military drills.

Reads the Riot Act.

Brooklyn, Jan. 20.—Mayor Scherren this evening issued the following proclamation:

"To the Citizens of Brooklyn and the People of the State of New York: I, Charles Scherren, mayor of the city of Brooklyn, do hereby require all persons within the limits of the city to refrain from unnecessary assembling in the streets, squares or in public places of the city during the present disturbances, and until quiet is restored, I hereby give notice that the police have been ordered and the militia requested to disperse any unlawful assemblage."

"I exhort all persons to assist in the observance of this request."

SOVEREIGN ROASTED.

Lively Meeting of the Knights of Labor in Providence—Resolutions Adopted.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 20.—A long expected meeting of District Assembly No. 99 of the Knights of Labor was held in this city this evening and it resulted in the passage of resolutions denouncing the high officials in the organization and cautioning workmen to beware of them. The attendance, which included several Knights from other New England states, was unusually large, scarcely a member being absent.

District Master Workman Cannon began the criticism of General Master Workman Sovereign, claiming that the proclamation during the Pullman strike and other erratic moves were of no value. Cannon said that the workmen should be taught to be wary of the leaders of the order, who are endeavoring to collect money from the working people of the country to support themselves in idleness and to enable them to barter with leaders of political parties for the prestige which the order of which they are alleged representatives, is supposed to possess.

"Resolved, That as the power to lend influence to trucking knaves whose aim is to barter the suffrages of the members of the order for the interests of the few, the membership that contributes its revenues, and the best means of thwarting the schemes of designing scoundrels is to cut off their revenues, we pledge ourselves not to pay any cent of tax to these alleged general officers, and we call on all local assemblies in the country to take like action."

"Resolved, That we caution all working people in the United States to have nothing whatever to do with the Knights of Labor, who are endeavoring to represent the order of the order has been made a cloak for the collection of money from the working people of the country to support themselves in idleness and to enable them to barter with leaders of political parties for the prestige which the order of which they are alleged representatives, is supposed to possess."

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WILLING TO BE  
HUMILIATED.

A Missionary's Opinion of the Present Position of China.

## COMMON PEOPLE IGNORANT.

THEY KNOW BUT LITTLE OF THE WAR NOW ON.

Will the Japanese Reach Peking?—Already the Little Men are Suffering From the Cold—Terms of Peace May Be the Result to Find—Effect of the War on Missionary Work—An Object Lesson.

Boston, Jan. 20.—The American Board of Foreign Missions, representing Congregational churches, knowing the value of its opinions in the war between China and Japan, has solicited an expression of them from the Rev. Henry Blodgett, D. D., of Peking, who has spent forty years in the service of the board and thirty years in Peking. He is now in this country. Dr. Blodgett has responded to the request of the board as follows:

"Among the common people of China very little is known regarding either the causes of the war or the facts occurring in its progress and the wildest and most absurd rumors are about. In Japan, on the contrary, everything is published and some things which do not occur in their numerous newspapers, and the cities and towns are thronged with soldiers over the Chinese. In consequence, partly of this, the most intense enthusiasm for the war prevails, even the boys and girls in their schools reciting military drills."

"On to Peking."

"On to Peking," was the cry everywhere as we passed through the streets. They have fought well and are very brave. They are going forward. What will be the result of this? We believe they will be successful. They have the advantage of the sea. Coolies from Japan must carry the munitions of war and supplies for the army. The winter is cold, the mercury falling as low as zero, or even lower. The fierce winds sweep down from the north and the ground occasionally is covered by a fall of snow. We hear of the Japanese army suffering from the cold. The Chinese are not so well equipped. The Chinese soldiers who are supposed to be brave and who should recover a little courage and spirit from the Japanese. The boast of the Japanese was that they should reach Peking in November. It is now December. It is impossible that they can accomplish this during the winter.

"What has been written on the proposition is, is the war to be continued? But in the meantime negotiations for peace are going forward. What will be the result of these? We believe they will be successful. They have the advantage of the sea. Coolies from Japan must carry the munitions of war and supplies for the army. The winter is cold, the mercury falling as low as zero, or even lower. The fierce winds sweep down from the north and the ground occasionally is covered by a fall of snow. We hear of the Japanese army suffering from the cold. The Chinese are not so well equipped. The Chinese soldiers who are supposed to be brave and who should recover a little courage and spirit from the Japanese. The boast of the Japanese was that they should reach Peking in November. It is now December. It is impossible that they can accomplish this during the winter."

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say, "that this will prove too tempting to the practical mind of the future American, and we shall see the day when companies will be organized to mine the cemeteries and recover the gold secreted in the jaws of dead ancestors."

The writer then goes on and figures on the average amount of gold in the teeth of each dead person. He has evidently been consulting the record of the statistics, for he says that 875,000 people died in the United States in 1883. This would bring the value of gold in each dead person's teeth to an average of about 65 cents, and he thinks that in well-crowded cemeteries the mining of this gold could be carried on profitably, despite the small average value.

KANSAS AIN.

Sometimes It Is Too Strong a Tonic For Ordinary Lunas.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

A man from the tamarack swamps went to Kansas thinking to improve his condition, but after three years of it he returned to his native heath.

"How did you like it out there?" asked an acquaintance.

"Not very much."

"It's a good country, ain't it?"

"I've seen better."

"The air is better there than it is here, ain't it?"

"Sometimes it is, but not always."

"I don't see why it ain't as good one time as another."

"Well, it ain't."

"Why?"

"Cyclones."

"I thought they purified it?"

"That's what I thought, till I tried it, but when I had to breathe furniture and weatherboard and bedclothes and shingles and live stock and household goods and fumes and fence rails and that sort of thing through my throat week I sort of changed my mind and came away. Kansas may have some advantages, but air ain't one of them as a steady thing."

A DANGEROUS ENCOUNTER.

[From Truth.]

Sargent—Poor fellow, did he lose his eyes in the war?

Morton—Why, no; he tried to pass a woman in the street when she had her umbrella up.

AFRAID TO BE ORIGINAL.

[From the Washington Star.]

"The trouble with some of our politicians," said Farmer Corcoran, "is that they're afraid to think 'bout things. I don't notice it," replied his wife. "It's so, though. They're so 'fraid of repeatin' themselves that they don't think of makin' the same kind of speeches in Congress that they made on the stump."

THE SONG I NEVER SING.

As when in dreams we sometimes hear  
A melody so faint and fine,  
And musically sweet and clear,  
Which in our hearts is ever true,  
With harmony divine.  
So often in my waking dreams,  
I hear the song I never sing.  
Like fairy voices whispering  
To me the song I never sing.

Sometimes when brooding o'er the years  
My lonely youth has thrown away,  
I find the melody of my life,  
Which in my heart is ever true,  
With harmony divine.  
So often in my waking dreams,  
I hear the song I never sing.  
Like fairy voices whispering  
To me the song I never sing.

A murmuring of rhythmic words,  
A drift on times whose currents flow  
Melodious with the thrill of birds,  
A melody so faint and fine,  
Which in our hearts is ever true,  
With harmony divine.  
So often in my waking dreams,  
I hear the song I never sing.  
Like fairy voices whispering  
To me the song I never sing.

And every sound the trumpet blows  
Comes to me like the coo of doves,  
About the song I never sing.  
When first in blooming fields of spring  
I heard the song I never sing.

ONE ARCHITECT'S FEES.

[Syracuse Post.]

The United States has a supervising architect who plans the whole of the country. He gets a small salary for his public work. But the state of New York has a supervising architect who plans the whole of the state. He gets a salary of \$7,500 per annum, and he receives enormous fees besides for services as architect of other state buildings. He has been paid a total of \$71,000 for his services to the state during the last five years. A system which permits the paying of \$38,000 a year in architect's fees is a very good field for reform.

SHAVING WITH GLASS.

Natives of Jamaica Have a Method of Their Own Which is Original.

[Parson's Weekly.]

The natives of Jamaica have no need to buy soap for the woods about in plants whose leaves and buds supply very well the place of that indispensable article. Among the best of these is the soap tree, so called, though it is more a bush than a tree. Its leaves, when rubbed on wet clothes, makes a beautiful lather, which smells much like cologne. Some of the natives are great dandies in their way, make a soap out of the leaves of the soap tree, and a fine soap it is, smooth and fragrant. This cocoanut oil soap is used for shaving.

When a man wishes to shave he starts out with his cocoanut shell cup and his cocoanut oil soap. He is not in any hurry to find an empty bottle in Jamaica, even in the mountains. At least every generation of the natives has lived there, and thrown away the empty bottles.

The man carries no mirror, because he has none to carry. Not one negro cabin in a dozen has even a cheap looking mirror. But nature provides the mirror as well as the soap. The man goes to a convenient pool in the mountain stream, where the water is still and there is his mirror.

He breaks his bottle on a stone and picks out a good sharp piece. Then he lathers his face profusely, and begins to scrape away with his piece of glass, which works almost as well as a safety razor.

The men rarely cut themselves in the operation. "At first," says a writer, "I trembled for myself, but afterwards I tried the method for myself, and soon became almost an expert at it."

LINCOLN RELICS.

Among the Lincoln relics disposed of at a recent sale in Philadelphia was Lincoln's autograph copy of his bill for legal services for the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The bill was for \$5,000 and Lincoln had six members of the Illinois bar certify that the amount was not unreasonable. This copy was sold for \$25,000 to him as a relic. If successful Mr. Lincoln was to receive a fee of \$100,000. Carrying the suit through the supreme court and winning it he presented a bill for the balance of his fee. It happened that President Grant was a valuable man. Mr. Lincoln was referred with his bill to the superintendent of the company, who charged him with it. The man who spoke this story was General George H. McClellan, who was at that time superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad.

MATERNAL LOVE.

Devoted Attachment of the Mother for her young is known to exist in every range of life, a fact which disproves that "self-preservation is the first law of nature," for even the most fragile being which flies from man and other enemies, disregards personal danger and will stand death when the safety of its helpless offspring is concerned.

An adder would hardly be selected as a type of loving mother, but she has a story of one, which when approached, gave a fearful hiss, and at this signal four little adders instantly flung down her throat for protection. Waiting to shelter them from the menacing danger, she lost time in getting away, and the narrator of the story was able to kill her.

Hidden in a Horse's Foot-Print.

A pretty story is told of a stoat, which is a kind of a weasel, seen by a huntsman

running across a field from one cover to another, with something in her mouth. A sportsman's retriever had noted her, and went off in hot pursuit. The stoat saw the dog and dashed through some bushes, but would not abandon the little one she carried, even to save her own life, and when the dog was close upon her she hid it in the foot-print of a horse. The dog was seen to stop, and then to turn back across the field, and the stoat was seen to follow him. The dog was seen to stop, and then to turn back across the field, and the stoat was seen to follow him.

Another interesting tale of paternal devotion is told of two storks, birds that are mostly fond of their young. During a storm, a barn in the village of Lowenberg was set on fire by the lightning. When all the storks were gathered about the burning barn, the stork who was carrying a child in its beak, saw the danger and flew to the barn. The stork who was carrying a child in its beak, saw the danger and flew to the barn. The stork who was carrying a child in its beak, saw the danger and flew to the barn.

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